THE

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

VOL. II. No. 57. SHANGHAE, SATURDAY, 30TH AUGUST, 1851. PRICE, 15 Dollars PER ANNUM.

SHIPPING.

FOR SALE.

THE Schooner *TIME*, at present laying at Woosung. For particulars apply to
PESTONJEE FRAMJEE CAMA & Co., Shanghae.
or Captain LACY, Barque *Agnes*, Woosung.
Shanghae, 1st August, 1851.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. RICHARD ASPINALL, is authorized to sign our firm by Procuration.
MACKENZIE, BROTHERS & Co.
Shanghai, 23rd, August, 1851.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM HERBERT VACHER, is authorized to Sign our Firm by Procuration.
GILMAN, BOWMAN & Co.
Shanghae, 9th August, 1851.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN HAMMOND WINCH, has been admitted a partner in our Firm; his interest commenced 1st January last.
The firm now consists of CHARLES SHAW, JOSEPH BLAND, and JOHN HAMMOND WINCH.
SHAW, BLAND & Co.
Shanghae, 26th July, 1851.

NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS PYKE, is authorized to sign our Firm, by Procuration.
BULL, NYE & Co.
Shanghae, July 1st, 1851.

INSURANCES.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore*, and *Hongkong*.
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.
Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

TRUSTEES.
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.
SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.
Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	Harbour Risk. Drs.
Canton Insurance Office, ...	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company, ...	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society, ...	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society, ...	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office.	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—
1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium*, ¾ *per cent per Annum.*
And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*
ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*
ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.
A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.
No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.
Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.
Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

JUST LANDED.

BASS' BEER, October Brewed, in Hogsheads. Apply to
RATHBONES, WORTHINGTON & Co.
Shanghae, 29th August, 1851.

JUST ARRIVED.

A FRENCH GILT DINNER and BREAKFAST SET.
CUT DECANTERS.
CANDLESTICKS with SHADES.
BRACKETS.
A Collection of NEW BOOKS.
MUSIC.
PICTURES.
LARGE CHARTS.
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.
FLANNELS.
CASSINETT.
PISTOLS and FOWLING PIECES.
COPYING INK.
RIM-LOCKS, and other HARDWARE.
BACH & AHONE.
Shanghai, 28th August, 1851.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

EX "OLIVER CROMWELL."

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED

A fine and useful assortment of SUNDRY GOODS, carefully selected for this Market, to be disposed of at moderate terms.—

Sundry Goods:

Square-box Coffee Mills, assorted sizes; French Do.; Pepper Do.; French Bronze Knockers, assorted sizes; Scrapers, assorted sizes; Sad Irons, assorted; Turned Pestles and Mortars; Saucepans and Covers, assorted; Deep Stewpans, assorted; Soup Pots; Round Tea Kettles, assorted sizes; Tea Kitchens; Whiting; Blacking; Pump Leather; Melting Pots; Do. Ladles; Black Lead; Do. in Lump; Rottenstone; Plate Powder; Frying-pans, assorted; Brimstone; Gimlets; Toasting Forks; Telescopes; Brass Pillar Candlesticks; Wine Corks; Poulterer's Choppers; Purchase Cranks; Slide Bell Pulls; China Nob Do. Do.; Pillar Cranks; Driving End Do.; Do. Slide Plate Carriages; Check Springs; Bell Do.; Box Bell Levers; Side Leaders; Brass Head Nails; Bell Staples; Mortice Cranks; Brass Box Locks, assorted; Cup-board Locks; Desk Do., assorted; Bottle Baskets; Do. Jack Improved; Do. and Brass; Bung Borers; Brass Padlocks, assorted; Bells; Mortice Locks, assorted sizes; Turkey Sponges; Copper Boat Nails; Deck Nails; Scupper Do.; Spikes; Rivets; Pump Tacks; Copper Do.; Copper Rivets; Copper Wire; Bastard Files, assorted sizes; Do. Do., half round; Flat Rasps; Round Do.; Horse Do.; Smooth Files; Saw Do., assorted; Patent Screws, assorted sizes; Bread Rasps; Patent Brass Screws, assorted; Bottling Corks; Beer Do.; Bronzed Coffee Pots; Paste Jiggers; Bottler's Drivers; Do. Boots; Wine Corks, 2d quality; Cruet Frames, and Glasses; Grindstones; Roughed Domes; Engraved Do.; Lamp Chimnies; Ceiling Shades for Lamps; Roughed and Engraved Under-dishes for Do.; Hanging Lamps, lacquered, assorted; Do., with roughed underdishes Domes and Ceiling; Hall Lanthorns, lacquered; Do. Do., roughed; Hall Lamp Burners; Cottons for Hanging Lamps, assorted sizes; Binnacle Lamps; Desk Lights and Ventilators; Fish Kettles; Tea Do.; Liquor Measures; Horn Lanthorns; Bull's Eye Do.; Dust Pans Japanned; Jelly Moulds; Nutmeg Graters; Oil Fillers; Melon Moulds; Pudding Do.; Baking Dishes; Paste Cutters; Soup Tureens, oval and oblong; Tart Pans; Wine Mullers; Do. Strainers; Spice Boxes; Shaving Pots; Patty Pans; Tin Plates; Plate Covers; Dish Do; Raised Bread Tins; Basting Ladles; Colanders, assorted; Tin Coffee Pots; Egg Slices; Gravy Strainers; Pepper Boxes; Pudding Pans; American Ovens, complete; Sauce Pans; Soup Ladles Tin; Sausage Fillers; Deep Sea Leads; Hand Leads; Sandwich Trays, and Iron Tea Trays different qualities and sizes; Brass Compasses; Ivory handled Table Knives; Do. Do. Dessert; Carvers; Ivory Steel Black Do.; Stag Do.; Butcher's Saws; Butcher's Knives; Poulterer's Knives Stag Steels; Black Do.; Butcher's Stag Do.; Spring Balances; Metal Pepper Boxes; Green Baize, assorted; Table Spoons; British Plate; Dessert Do.; Tea, Egg, and Salt Do.; Table Forks; Dessert Do.; Soup Ladles; Wilson's Log Books; Scarlet, Blue, Yellow, and White Bunting; Snuffer Trays; Plated, assorted sizes; Steel Snuffers; Plated to match; Trays; Britannia Metal Soup Tureens and Ladles; Cork Screws; Table Mats, different sorts; One Rope maker's Jack; Brass Padlocks; Can Hooks; Butcher's Cleavers; Butcher's Courser and Gamble; Curry Combs; Iron Gravy Spoons; Iron Skewers; Marline Spikes; Chamois Leathers; Weights; Ring-Weights; Cork Drawers; Hand Cuffs Figured; Do. Polished; Copper Kettles; Brazed Do.; Cork Screws, extra quality; Seaming Ladles; Purser's Scales; Steak Tongs; Screw Plate and Taps; Nut Crackers; Coffee Roasters; Brace and Bits; Steel Yards; Hanging Grindstones; Bannister Brushes; Hair Brooms; Horse Paste; Blacking; Bottle and Plate Brushes; Deck Scrubbers; Deck Spreading; Plasterers and Ground Brushes; Sash Tools; Plate Iron, assorted sizes.

Perfumery, &c.:

Macassar Oil; Kalidor; Odonto; Melacomia; Lavender Water; Esprits of Lavender; Pomatum; Nail, Hair, Tooth, and Shaving Brushes, assorted qualities; Small Tooth Combs; Dressing Combs; Pocket and Tail Combs; Shoe Horns.

Stationary and Dry Goods:

Foolscap; McCulloch's Commercial Dictionary, last edition; Nautical Almanacks for 1852 and 1853; Admiralty Charts of the Coast of China; Visiting Cards; White Serge; Lancashire Flannel; Electorial, Real, and Imitation Welsh Flannel; Ladies' Pearl White Silk Lace Mitts; Do. Black; Ladies' Plain and Embroidered Silk Gloves; Men's Black and Coloured Cashmere Gloves; Slender Habit Do.; Habits and Steeple Buck Habits; Men's Gloves; Drab Cloth Berlin; Drab Aberdeen, Cuffed, and Lambswool; Men's Gloves, assorted sizes and qualities; Ladies' Drab Kid Gloves, assorted colours; Men's coloured Kid Gloves; India Rubber; Berlin and White Buck Braces; Hat Bands; Crape Lutestring, plain and fancy assorted colours; White German Ribbons, assorted sizes; Muslin Collars; White Cotton and Fancy Gimps; Cotton Braid; Pins, assorted; Black Silk Velvet; Damask Linen Napkins; Table Cloths, assorted qualities; Damask Table Cloths; Printed Cottons; Printed and Checked Muslin Dresses; Lace Check Muslins; Linen Grass Cloths; Russia Linen; Knife Cloth; Linen Sea Cloth; a few pairs of fine French Boots; American Boots and Shoes; and a few light Summer Coats.
P. F. RICHARDS & Co.
Shanghae, 25th July, 1851.

FINE SUMMER WINES.

ON Sale by the undersigned Superior HOCK, CLARET and CHAMPAGNE, in quarts and pints, PALE SHERRY, PORT, PALE BRANDY, ALE, PORTER, STOUT and CHAMPAGNE CIDER.
The above Wines are all of Superior quality.
P. F. RICHARDS & Co.
Shanghae, 1st May, 1851.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE
BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

SINGAPORE PLANKS, at from ¾, 1¼, and 1½ inch thick, and 16 feet long.
PINE SPARS, at from 30 to 67 feet in length.
MARABO WOOD.
India WATER GOBLETS.
Malacca CANE.
GIN in Cases.
PITH HATS.

ALSO,

A fine assortment of OIL PRINTS, consisting of
THE QUEEN VICTORIA.
PRINCE ALBERT.
THE HOLY FAMILY.
JENNY LIND.
JETTY TREFFZ.
THE CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
JEW IN VENICE, &c.

AND ALSO,

Some fine Spanish CHOCOLATE.
SWEET BISCUITS in Jars.
Manila COFFEE.
German SAUSAGES.
SPICED BEEF.
CHERRY-CORDIAL in Pints.
PEARL BARLEY in Kegs.
Manila ROPE.
GREEN PAINTS.
P. F. RICHARDS & Co.
Shanghae, 15th August, 1851.

FOR SALE.

A PLEASURE BOAT on the European model 45 feet long by 12 feet beam, with masts, sails, anchors, chains, and iron ballast complete. Apply to
P. F. RICHARDS & Co.
Shanghai, 17th July, 1851.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.
Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,
AND JUST LANDED
Ex *HOWQUA, ANNA, MENCIUS*, AND *ANNETTE GILBERT*,

A large and selected assortment of MERCHANDISE, comprising—
WATER CRACKERS.
DRIED APPLES.
Fresh OYSTERS.
LOBSTERS.
CLAMS.
LEMON SYRUP.
LOAF SUGAR.
Superior CHEWING TOBACCO.
YELLOW SOAP.
Assorted HERBS.
Malaga RAISINS.
SPERM CANDLES.
SOLAR LARD OIL.
SEIDLITZ POWDERS.
MARINE TIME PIECES.
WATER FILTERS.
SPRING BALANCES.
HAND BELLS.
GLOBE LANTERNS, Assorted.
CRUET-STANDS.
Plated FORKS and SPOONS.
RIDING WHIPS.
HAIR BRUSHES.
Metallic MEMORANDUM BOOKS.
Turkey SPONGES.
Superfine Woollen CARPETING.
Oil Cloth CARPETING.
Air Tight STOVES.
FIRE GRATES, various sizes and patterns with Fire Bricks and Soap Stone.
French ROCKING CHAIRS, covered with Crimson Plush.

Patent	Do.	Do.	Do.
Nurse	Do.	Do.	Do.
Common	Do.	Do.	Do.
Arm	Do.	Do.	Do.

FOOLSCAP PAPER.
LETTER PAPER.
Fine Cream Laid NOTE PAPER.
MEMORANDUM BOOKS.
Blue Navy CLOTH.
German BROWN CLOTH.
TWEEDS Do.
Mixed and Fancy CASSIMERES.
Huckaback TOWELS.
Damask TABLE CLOTHS.
Do. NAPKINS.
Silk Half HOSE.
White Merino HALF-HOSE.
Woollen Do.
GOLD LACE.

ALSO,

Stunt's Calf BOOTS and SHOES.
Patent LEATHER.
SHOE BRUSHES.
Mortice LOCKS.
Brass and Iron SCREWS.
Copper and Iron PUMP TACKS.
RAT-TRAPS.
Sheath KNIVES.
Superior PEN KNIVES and RAZORS.
CROCKERY, Toilet Sets.
H. FOGG & Co.
Shanghai, 22nd August, 1851.

FOR SALE.

MADEIRA of superior quality, from PHELPS & Co., London, in cases of 3 dozen each, at 8 and 10 dollars per dozen. Apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
Shanghai, August 28th, 1851.

FOR SALE.

MOLAVE, or Manila TEAK WOOD. Apply to
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Shanghae, 15th August, 1851.

ON SALE.

PORT, four years in bottle, CLARET, PALE and GOLD SHERRY, CHAMPAGNE, PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. and C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to
SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.
Shanghae, 4th July, 1851.

FOR SALE.

MESSRS. CUNLIFFE, DOBSON & Co.'s, superior PORT, SHERRY, CLARET, and CHAMPAGNE.
WATSON & Co.
Shanghai, 19th July, 1851.

FOR SALE.

HOCK, CLARET, and CHAMPAGNE, in 1 dozen cases.
SHERRY, PORT, and MARSALA, in cases and casks.
PALE and DARK BRANDY, and WHISKEY.
Apply to
JAMES HOOPER.
Shanghai, 12th July, 1851.

FOR SALE.

THE Lot of GARDEN GROUND, situated West of the Chaplaincy, (No. 81,) the property of HENRY LIND, Esq. For particulars apply to
J. M. SMITH.
Shanghae, 16th May, 1851.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES.
Apply to
SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.
Shanghae, March 22nd, 1851.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, PORT, MADEIRA and CLARET,

ALSO,

A few cases of fine HEREFORDSHIRE PERRY in pints and quarts, just landed ex *Propontis*, from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London, Apply at the Godowns of
J. M. SMITH & Co.
Shanghae, 3rd July, 1851.

ADVERTISEMENT.

COPIES of the BI-WEEKLY and OVERLAND ISSUES of the *Friend of China* Newspaper can be obtained at the office of
D. REMI.
Shanghae, November, 1850.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE *Ay*.
SAUTERNE.
HOCK *vin du Rhin.*
BURGUNDY *Pomard.*
CLARET *Chateau Margot.*
D. REMI.
Shanghae, 9th October, 1850.

HOUSES.

TO BE LET.

THE PREMISES at present occupied by the ORIENTAL BANK. Apply to
GILMAN, BOWMAN & Co.
Shanghai, 22nd August, 1851.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO CAPTAINS OF SHIPS & MERCHANTS AT SHANGHAI.
MALCOLM LAMOND,

BEGS to inform the above, that he has on hand a suitable supply of the best Iron for Shipping,—IRON SHEAVES, and different sized IRON CHAINS,—and he is ready to undertake any SHIP SMITHERY or other kinds that may be required, and promises to ensure satisfaction by diligence and attention.
Shanghai, 8th August, 1851.
N.B.—BELL-HANGING and WHITE-SMITH'S work done, and MATERIALS supplied.

GEORGE PURVIS & Co.,
SHIP-WRIGHTS AND BOAT-BUILDERS.

ARE desirous to intimate to the Merchants of Shanghae, and Captains of Ships, that they have now been nearly a year engaged here, in the business of SHIP-WRIGHTS AND BOAT-BUILDERS; and hope their attention and punctuality in executing the orders intrusted to them have been satisfactory to their employers.
They, therefore, beg to assure the Mercantile Community, and Captain of Ships, that they will continue to give their best exertions and punctual attention to all commissions given to them; and execute all orders with the utmost despatch, on the most advantageous terms.
Shanghae, 6th June, 1851.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS, for the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.
The best Family Medicine now before the public.
It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines*; a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters*, a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.
The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copy right secured according to the laws of the United States.
Prepared by
W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*
For sale at Shanghae by
H. FOGG & Co.

CARD.
EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER; AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS, BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

NOTICE.
SODA-WATER & LEMONADE,
(Warranted of Superior Quality,)

ARE now supplied at the "SHANGHAE DISPENSARY" at the following reduced prices, viz.,
SODA-WATER, ..75 Cents } ⅌ Doz.
LEMONADE, ... 1 Dollar }
Owing to the scarcity of bottles, it is particularly requested that they be returned as quickly as possible: if kept longer than one month, they will be charged for at the rate of One Dollar per dozen.
J. SAVAGE LOCKE.
Shanghae, 16th August, 1851.

PROFESSIONAL.

MR. T. W. NORMAN, M.D., recently from Persia, may be consulted at his residence, the Bungalow adjoining the premises formerly occupied as the *Herald* office.
Shanghai, 11th July, 1851.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to intimate to the Foreign Community of Shanghae, and Commanders of Ships at Woosung and Shanghae, that he has Commenced Business as COOPER. He hopes by his moderate charges to merit the support of those who may require his services. He will attend to any out orders to repair or cooper any sort of work in his line. Either at Woosung, or Shanghae.
PETER GOUJON.
Shanghae, 6th June, 1851.
N.B.—For particulars apply to Messrs. P. F. RICHARDS & Co., and all orders are to be sent to their Store.

R. MEREDITH,
HOUSE AND SHIP CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

IN returning thanks for the past favors so liberally bestowed on him, during his previous residence in Shanghae, begs to announce to the FOREIGN COMMUNITY and Merchant CAPTAINS, his resumption of his former business at this port, and assures those Gentlemen who may intrust him with their commands, that his best endeavors shall be exerted to give them every satisfaction.
Shanghae, 13th March, 1851.
N.B.—BLACKSMITH'S work and BELL-HANGING done.

The N.-C. Herald Office's Advertisements.

NOTICE.

THE *North-China Herald*, Volume 1st. Subscribers wishing to complete their files, are requested to make early application, as some of the numbers are very nearly exhausted.
Shanghai, 23rd August, 1851.

ON SALE.

REVIEW OF THE TRADE OF SHANGHAI, 1850-51; extracted from the *North-China Herald*, Nos. 33, 40, 48, and 53, of 15th March, 3rd May, 28th June, and 2nd August, 1851, in a PAMPHLET FORM, 1 dollar each.
TARIFFS of IMPORT and EXPORT DUTIES, for office use, or in a letter form, may also be had at the office of the *Herald*, ½ dollar and 25 cents each.
Shanghai, 23rd August, 1851.

ON SALE.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE NAVIGATION OF THE YANG-TSZE-KEANG, will be henceforth 25 cents per copy.
Shanghai, 1st March, 1851.

NOTICE.

THE Community is respectfully informed, that all Communications, Advertisements, and insertions for the following number, should be sent, on or before Thursday in each week, or they may be too late for the same week's issue.
Shanghai, 24th August, 1850.

NOTICE.

JOB PRINTING in all its branches, will be executed at our office, on the usual terms, with the greatest attention and despatch.

VIZ:

Circulars; Notes; Cards; Policies; Manifests; Price Currents; Receipts; Deposit Notes; Boat Notes; Bills of Lading; Bills of Exchange; Bill Heads; Auction Bills; Diaries; Daily Sales; Comprador Books, and Cheques; Circular Address Wrappers; Pigeon-hole Headings; Letters of Hypothecation; Tariffs; Wills; and every form of Document used in Official or Mercantile Establishments.
Also, TEA Papers printed to any pattern; and Books and Papers, ruled and neatly bound to order.
Shanghai, 1851.

WE quote the following extract from the Tea Market Report, of Messrs. William James Thompson & Sons' Circular of 21st June:—

The general course of the produce markets has been again unsatisfactory during the greater part of the month, but latterly the price of Cotton has somewhat improved, and with it has arisen a renewal of confidence generally, and more business has been the consequence. In Tea, the market continued for some time to exhibit a downward tendency, the extent of business being at the same time much limited—this was followed by almost a panic, when several sales of common Congous were made at a reduction of fully 1½d. per lb., as well as others of a superior class also at lower prices. The last two days, however, there has been less offering, and the tone of the market generally is rather improved.
The Overland Mail arrived on the 16th instant, bringing dates from Canton to 22nd April.
The only public Sale of the month was on the 13th instant, when 15,200 packages were brought forward, of which 5,000 packages found buyers. Great flatness pervaded throughout, and in many cases where sales were effected, it was chiefly by accepting lower rates than those previously ruling by private contract. Some Congous of 1847 import were sold at 9½d. per lb., and also some of ordinary quality, ex *Viscount Sandon*, at same price, but this was no fall, as compared with the superior sorts that had been previously sold at 10d. and 10½d. per lb.
The Stock in the United Kingdom amounted, on the 31st ultimo, to 55,333,000 lbs. against 51,889,000 lbs. on the 31st May, 1850.

THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SHANGHAE, 30TH AUGUST, 1851.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 10.30 A.M. and 7.30 P.M.; and on Wednesdays, at 7.30 P.M. Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. WRIGHT, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON,
Chaplain.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 A.M.

Shanghae, December 5th, 1850.

ADVERTISEMENTS received for insertion up to *Friday night* in each week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

CONTRIBUTIONS, duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will, at all times, receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

Anonymous communications, on matters of public policy, or general interest, will be thankfully received; it is, however, particularly requested, that such correspondents will abstain from all personalities.

We especially invite articles tending to develop the enlargement of our commerce, or the interest of our port.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

NOTICE TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

ALL Subscriptions to the *North-China Herald*, from any part of China, or the East, are respectfully requested to be sent through their Correspondents resident at Shanghae.

TO CONTRIBUTORS.

WE thank our Nautical Friend, for the account of the *Táfung* cyclone which we shall have pleasure in inserting in our next number.

THE *Persian Journal* in our next.

LATEST DATES.

England,	24th June	Port Philip,	—th June
Calcutta,	18th July	Sydney,	—th June
Bombay,	17th July	Amoy,	16th Aug.
Madras,	14th July	Hongkong,	12th Aug.
Singapore,	1st Aug.	Ningpo,	21st Aug.
Penang,	28th July	New York,	9th June
Batavia,	24th June	San Francisco,	7th July
Manila,	—th July	Sdwich. Islands,	—th July

WE are glad to find that the typhoon, *(tá-fung,)* has not injured any shipping in port, or at Woosung. To judge from its violence inland, we fear to hear of much damage along the Coast; we learn that its centre at 8.30 A.M., on Thursday last, was passing N.N.W. about 150 miles to the Eastward of Shanghae.

WE observe that an outer Telegraph was being established at San Francisco, to announce the arrival of Shipping two or three hours before entering the bay. How useful and often important it would prove, were a telegraph set up near the mouth of the Yang-tsze-keang, to forward intelligence to Woosung; whereby timely assistance might be sent out to any vessel in distress. The subject of the dangerous entrance of the Yang-tsze-keang was alluded to in our first number, and the writer of the *Practical Instructions for the Navigation of the Yang-tsze-keang* recommended a LIGHT SHIP to be established on the North Sand: considering how many vessels run aground, it is singular that public attention has not been effectually arrested, and some action taken place on this subject long ago.

CAPTAIN Lindenberg, has again sailed for St. Petersburg, with a full cargo of Teas. He seemed to expect, that by this time the imperial court of Russia, would have concluded a treaty of commerce with that of the imperial court of Peking, but has again been disappointed. The new ship he brought hither, *Nicholas I.*, was built in the United States; we believe at New York; she was laden thence with Goods for the use of the Russian American Company at Sitka, N.W. Coast of America; and came with a cargo of peltries thence for this market. The Captain is expected to return hither next season, with another newly built American ship; thus yearly completing a voyage from New York, all round Cape Horn to the N.W. Coast of America, from thence to this, the most northern of the five ports in China, and from hence back to Sitka, and afterwards *viâ* Cape Horn to St. Petersburg.

IN an early number of the *Herald*, we took occasion to remark on the "wonderful transubstantiation that takes place in a piece of Chintz, by the effects of a sea voyage, &c. "It would certainly appear that the inventive faculty and wonderful resources of our exporters, have by no means been used up, since, on a not very distant passage hence to Liverpool viâ Singapore, although no Raw Silk was ostensibly exported, yet wonderful to relate, at public sale early in June at Littledale's, and later in the same month at Mr. Eaton's, in London, a considerable quantity of beautiful Raw Silk attracted the public gaze, not packed as usually is done, in the packages peculiar to that article, but actually stowed away in tea chests, at the rate of two to the bale! how the Silk came there is rather puzzling, for the ship cleared out only with Tea, and glass, on board; had it been in the spring season one might have supposed that by some unaccountable means, silk worms had been enclosed in the chests, (not that we ever heard, that they fed on tea leaves,) and had eaten their way through this novel kind of food, then formed their cocoons, and by some still more wonderful means, the silk had been reeled into hanks as displayed to the public eye!—in this age of wonders, it is allowable to give a little play to the imagination, for this is not a solitary instance of transubstantiation!—on a homeward passage. Another instance has been communicated to us, wherein sundry cases of Nankeens were, actually, during the seavoyage, also converted into raw silk! and we must remark that here was a double change;—in the former example, one raw material was found to have replaced another raw material, for neither can correctly be termed unmanufactured, altogether; but in the latter case, manufactured goods were actually shipped, as is testified by the abstract manifest which we have seen, and yet strange to relate, no sooner had they arrived at London, and been inspected, than a wonderful change was discovered—still more singular than the other—that Nankeens were no longer cotton but bright silk, and what was shipped from this port in the shape of nankeen-cotton-cloth, had become not only a different staple on the homeward passage, but had been reconverted into raw material, only, in a much more valuable article!—really this is altogether a most interesting discovery. We only hope the clever inventors of this new system of exporting one thing and importing a more costly one, will be generous enough to impart it for the benefit of the merchants at this port; and, we doubt not, every firm will be most willing to pay, a handsome percentage for the large profits which must accrue in the prosecution of a trade, which by paying small Export duties, and realizing high prices at home, will tend to diminish the length of exile to natives of the West, amongst a nation of idolaters, and restore some of the most enterprising of the Anglo-Saxon race to their native hearths, and family firesides, at a much earlier period than their trade with the Celestial Empire, has hitherto allowed them to think of retiring from the flowery land of the East. We hope we may congratulate our readers upon these two remarkable instances of successful invention, and trust we shall ere long be enabled to develop more fully the means, by which such wonderful results are accomplished. As the facts are incontestible, we naturally look forward with some impatience for more enlightenment upon a subject, at once so singular and mysterious.

THE following singular custom has been communicated by an eye-witness:—

PROCESSION OF IDOLS.

On the morning of Monday, August 11th, groups of three men in each, might have been seen passing along the various streets of Shanghai and its suburbs—one beating a small gong, to apprize the inhabitants of their approach, and the other two carrying large strings of gilt paper on a bamboo pole across their shoulders. On inquiring as to the object, I was told that on that day—the middle of the seventh month by Chinese reckoning, every family was expected to contribute a quota of gilt paper, to be transformed into money by the action of fire, for the use of those spirits in the other world who had no near relatives or friends living, to keep them in funds. It was an all-souls' day. The origin of the custom I learned to be as follows:—The first monarch of the Ming dynasty was born of very poor and obscure parents, but by means of his vigorous abilities, overcame the untoward circumstances of birth and fortune, and finally reached the throne. His parents died during his childhood and he was never able to ascertain the place of their burial, so upon his accession to power, being desirous to sacrifice to his ancestors, he commanded his officers throughout the empire to prepare offerings, and burn paper money in every place, so that he might be certain they would, at some place or other, wherever their shades might be, get a portion of what was designed for them, and thus not be left unprovided for in the spirit land. This, it is said, occurred about 500 years ago, and thus originated the practice of making offerings for the ghosts of all who die away from home, and whose friends never know the place of their graves. This custom is observed three times a year. The gilt paper collected during the day is strung on long bamboo poles, and at night is carried to the many burial grounds in and around the city, and burned at every few rods all along the streets and paths, so as to give every forlorn spirit a share wherever it may roam.—Some carrying torches and lanterns, and some playing on various kinds of musical (!) instruments, give the procession quite an imposing appearance in the darkness of the night, as they wend their way along the streets and among the solitary dwellings of the dead.

On the same days, but without any apparent connection between the ceremonies, five of the principal idols in the city are taken from the chief temple, placed in large sedan chairs and carried about through the most public streets during the day, and at night-fall are brought to a small temple on the bank of the *Yáng-king-páng* outside of the north gate.—Men dressed in the fantastic costumes of former ages, carrying flags and boards containing inscriptions in large gilt characters, some with gongs, others with long pieces of bamboo rattling along on the pavements, and others still carrying large lanterns, follow in the train of these idols as their attendants. Besides these, are large numbers of persons of both sexes and all ages, wearing red garments from head to foot, having iron chains around their necks and hand-cuffed—with dishevelled hair—the poorer walking, and those who can afford it riding in sedans. These are persons who, having been sick, have vowed to the idols that if they recovered they would regard themselves as criminals, deserving to be punished but spared through the compassion of the gods; and they follow in the procession in this attire in fulfilment of their vows. Besides these, multitudes of people crowd the streets through which the procession passes to witness the scene. The occasion is a general holiday throughout the city. Towards night I went to the small temple above mentioned, and found the place thronged. One idol had already been brought in. As the others approached one after another, at short intervals, the attendants who followed them, shouted and prostrated themselves on the ground.

Then as each idol was placed with its sedan in the position assigned to it, small tables filled with a variety of articles of food of choice kinds were set before them as offerings, with the belief that the idol actually feasted upon what was set before him. If he did, he was satisfied with a marvellously small quantity, or else the same food was eaten twice, for it is certain that the *bond fidé* flesh and blood attendants of his godship eat it afterwards, doubtless without perceiving any diminution. The usual accompaniments of gilt paper, incense sticks and wax candles were burnt in profusion, while hundreds of these poor deluded heathen came and worshipped most devoutly before their senseless blocks. A mandarin with his train, who it seems was master of ceremonies, came in about sun-down, and prostrated himself, bowing his head to the ground nine times before each of the five idols separately, and just at this juncture a pile of gilt paper eight or nine feet high, was set on fire outside the temple a little to the eastward of the entrance. The five images remained here and were worshipped by multitudes till midnight, when they were carried back to their residence in the *Ching-wong-miaou.*

WE are glad to present our readers with the remaining portion, of the narration of the recovery of the shipwrecked seamen of the unfortunate *Narwal*, and much regret that it is the last, and are only reconciled to its termination by the implied hope, that we shall again meet our graphic contributor in some of those other scenes he has visited, and through which we some day hope to follow him—and so quit him for the present, *au revoir*:—

NARRATIVE
OF THE
LOSS OF THE FRENCH WHALER *NARWAL*,
ON THE COAST OF COREA, AND RESCUE OF THE CREW.

(Concluded from No. 50.)

May 1st, 1851.—On our arrival at the principal house in the village, towards which we were escorted by most of the male inhabitants, we found the officials with whom we had to deal were six in number. The chief of these was surnamed Lee, of the rank of Muh-sze, or Village Superintendent, who had been sent to take charge of the Europeans after the escape of the boat, before related. Of the others one surnamed Tsuy called himself a Naval Captain; he was the eldest and most reserved in his manner; another surnamed Lee, was a Clerk of the Records, a man of a jovial appearance; and the remainder, one of whom we styled "whisky punch" from his fondness for that beverage, stated they were Wan-hoo, or heads of ten thousand families.

An entertainment was soon spread out for us in the open yard in front of the cottage, and was served up in a much more inviting way than that of our poor Quelpart General. One favourite dish was veal of excellent quality, cut into small slices and eaten with vinegar, which was also good.

Numerous servants kept the crowd back, so as not to inconvenience us, and the women of the village took up positions behind the neighbouring dykes, so as to command a view of the strangers, but did any one of the latter look round, then down went their heads out of sight like ducks. Their personal appearance however as far as we could perceive seemed by no means dangerous, and some we met were almost as dark as Malays.

Our chief entertainer was a man of a more prepossessing aspect than any of his colleagues. Like them he was in the prime of life. His demeanour towards us was not only polite, but even obsequious. The greatest responsibility rested on him, and it was plain he was but ill at ease during our stay.

We were informed that the island of Fei-kin-tao forms part of Lo-chau district, in the department of Tsieun-lo, and lies about 300 *lee* distant from the mainland. The shipwrecked crew had already understood by signs that they were in a few days to be transferred to the mainland, and to ride on horseback, but could not comprehend their destination. The Superintendent explained to us, that they were to have been taken to the Capital King-ki-tao, there to await instructions from Peking, the King of Corea not being at liberty to hold any direct intercourse with Foreign Nations. Had such been their fate, perhaps they might have reached Shanghai in the Shanting Junks next winter, but sickness and misery would have thinned their number.

Many questions and replies were interchanged with the Shang-kwan, as the people generally termed the officials; and the writer took occasion to explain to the Muh-sze, that he was a "British Subject," engaged in trade, and not a Government Officer like the other two voyagers. He was asked if he had heard of the English War with China, but with the caution which was his leading feature, he would not commit his reply to writing, but pronounced some of the few Chinese words he could speak in a very significant way, giving one to understand that he knew all about it, but dare not discuss the subject. Having a copy of the British, French, and American Treaties with us, we gave it to them to copy, which they proceeded to do with much alacrity. They used no table or desk, but squatting on the floor held the roll of stout paper in one hand, wielding the writing pencil with great swiftness and dexterity in the other.

During our visits on shore to-day, we were shown a manuscript *Interrogatory* of the Crews of two Chinese Junks, which were wrecked in the winter of 1848-49, on one of the islands a short distance to the north. As these junks sailed from Shanghai, we made particular enquiries regarding their crews, and were assured they had been sent to China by the Corean Government.

We took occasion during this visit to intimate to the chief Authority, that while we remained at the island, we should ramble everywhere, over hill and dale, but as we should avoid injuring person or property, it would be unnecessary to set spies to watch or follow us. This explicit declaration saved us all future trouble on the subject.

After our entertainers had been invited to visit the Lorcha on the following day, we took our leave in open chairs provided for us. On our way to the harbour, we turned aside to visit the scene of the shipwreck. It was low water, and on approaching the edge of the precipice we saw beneath us about a hundred feet, the bottom of the ship which, firmly wedged among the rocks, was all that remained of the *Narwal*.

When the ship was wrecked, one man perished as already related. A little to the south the precipice rose higher and more abrupt. Here a fine Behring's Strait's dog was lost. Another dog a favourite from France more fortunate than the other, escaped with the men who gained the rocks, and after scrambling up with them to the top of the precipice, its joy deprived it of its instinctive caution, for it jumped about until it fell over the rocks, and was killed.

Passing from this melancholy quarter, we returned on board, with all the late prisoners. I may here observe, that they distinctly heard our first salute off the island, but were not allowed by the guard to leave their prison, until it was ascertained we had actually landed, and were on our way to the village.

Thus ended the first of May, the same day it may be remarked, which saw the survivors of the *Larpent's* crew, delivered from slavery on Formosa.

May 2d.—One of our sailors who was a good shot has been successful among the wild duck yesterday afternoon, and I this morning accompanied the Consul on an excursion to the marshy flat at the northern end of the island. Starting by sunrise we made our way over the hills, enjoying the exercise in the clear bracing atmosphere with a zest heightened by the rarity of the pleasure. Leaving the path I climbed over the highest points in order to command a more extensive view. The whole eastern horizon was filled with a maze of islands and sand banks without end. But wild and sterile as was the chief feature of the scenery it did not the less impart a feeling of pleasure.—

"Who would not rather take his seat,
Beneath those clumps of trees?
The early dawn of day to greet,
And catch the healthful breeze?"

We were too late in reaching the sporting ground; the sun was now well up, and the birds, of which we saw several brace, very shy. Our sporting Jack however, who was enthusiastic enough to crawl on all-fours in the mud was rewarded with a brace in the course of the morning. During winter ducks and geese abound on these islands.

Crowds of people came down to the harbour to-day, but the scarcity of boats prevented their coming on board. Our official friends visited us in grand state about noon, coming off in a large boat that had been sent round to the harbour for their use. They were all got up in their best style, and looked a decent, grave and reverend body of Functionaries. They were clad in the usual whitey-brown coloured stuff; and their dresses, especially at the sleeves, were of the most capacious width imaginable. The official caps which they wore to-day, resemble in shape those of the ancient Chinese, as seen on the stage: in colour they were the same as the dress, and the rank of the wearer was indicated by the number of black spots on the band surrounding his cap, ten being counted on that of the Superintendent's. Their wide dresses were confined by the official girdle, and from this depended a neat pouch containing the Muh-sze' Seal of Office.

Our visitors when questioned respecting the general uniformity of colour of the people's dress, informed us that such was the case in consequence of the Nation being then in mourning for the late King who died two years before. But we have otherwise reason to know, that dyed colours are not in general use in the every day dress of the common people.

The newly ascended King whose designation is Jih-ho (Sun-fire) is said to have sprung from a very humble position in society; he who is now a King, being actually said to have been once *a beggar!* Verily the age of Romance is not yet past.

Such information we did not of course derive from our official writers, who were extremely guarded and reserved in their replies to our numerous enquiries. As they promised to furnish us with various little articles, curiosities to us, such as Corean hats, shoes, &c., we first pressed them to receive presents from us; they were reluctant to accept anything, but I had proof that this feeling arose more from the bulky nature of the articles presented, as cotton cloths, &c., which the public necessarily saw, than from any extreme delicacy on their part. The jolly Recorder with whom I was in conversation, after, like the rest, refusing most of the things offered him, observing my Watch, quietly took and dropped it into his sleeve, nodding to me at the same time as much as to say "if you *will* force your presents on us, I must try to oblige you by accepting this trifle for myself." This I thought rather cool, and so withdrew it by the guard, at the same time telling him, as we had been just discussing the Currency Question, that if he would bring me a certain number of Taels of Silver as a specimen of the Corean Circulating Medium I should be happy to give him a Watch. On their return to the shore we in a manner forced our presents upon them. They seemed delighted with a piece of Fine Woollen Cloth shewn them, but would not accept it, or a Telescope, apparently conceiving both these articles to be of very high value.

May 3rd,—They sent off two cows and various other articles promised us, being no doubt anxious to obtain our early departure. This morning I took a long ramble towards the south end of the island. After passing through several hamlets my intention was called to two natives who were waiting by the roadside: as I approached they beckoned to me to sit down on the grassy bank; then to my surprise the eldest of the two presented a paper to me containing Chinese Stanzas written to congratulate us on our safely crossing the ocean in our lone bark. This man whose surname was Chang was a keen and intelligent looking person, well educated in Chinese, which he wrote with fluency, and even elegance. He was desirous to leave his native country and

accompany us. "Woo yu Keun yuh kung kew wan" (I wish to ramble over the world in your company Sir,) was his desire as I see written by him in my note book. The number of people already on board the lorcha, upwards of fifty, prevented me from encouraging his application: afterwards I found him on board proposing to go on an "eternal ramble" with the Canton sailors, who could ill comprehend his fine phrases, and I have since regretted that I did not bring him away on my own account.

We brought away however two Corean Christians, recognized to be such by their making the sign of the cross to us on one first visit to the village. These were poor illiterate fellows, unversed in Chinese, and consequently incapable of communicating their ideas to us. Their Christianity did not in my eyes suffice to excuse them for their ignorance and stupidity. On the second day of our return voyage when out of sight of land they became seasick, and begged us by signs to lower one of the boats and convey them back!

In reference to the subject of Christianity in Corea I may here say a few words. It was first introduced by the Christians in the invading army from Japan about the close of the 16th century. Its followers would however seem to have dwindled away, until near the end of the last century, when some members of the Corean Embassy at Peking who were studying Mathematics under the Roman Catholic Missionaries there, were converted by them. Returning to their own country, they revived and extended the worship of the Western Faith. Frequent and severe persecutions have harassed its followers, many of whom have died for their religion; and in 1849 when European influence in China, seemed utterly crushed by the Dragon, and persecution against the Christians raged there likewise, the Corean Government which had uniformly endeavoured to prevent the access of Europeans to their country, did not hesitate to condemn to death, three French Missionaries who fell into their hands. Many natives suffered at the same time; nevertheless it is computed that there are about 15,000 Christians still in the country.

Those of my readers who were residing at Shanghai about five years ago, will recollect the visit of a small Corean Junk to this port, with a Corean Priest on board. He was an intelligent and interesting man in the prime of life; educated in French and Latin, as well as Chinese. He had formerly travelled as he told me from one end of China to the other, and now crossed the sea to procure another European Teacher for Corea. In that, I believe he succeeded, but paid the forfeit with his life, being apprehended and executed not long after his return.

There are at this time two European Missionaries in Corea. In that country their lot is much worse than in China. The northern frontier is too strictly guarded to admit of communication by that route, while the coast is so extensive and the islands so numerous, that a vessel may long search in vain for their messengers, as was the case with a lorcha sent up last year. Hence from the difficulty of sending them assistance, their life is one of misery and privation; their adherents are among the poorest of the people, and they themselves although satisfied with the plainest fare, have been sometimes at a loss for their daily bread.

But to resume my walk: finding the sun get hot on my return, I entered a farm enclosure at one end of a hamlet to obtain a drink of water. As I advanced to the cottage, I perceived perched in a little chamber at one end, an old woman working at a loom. She was of a grim aspect, and in truth frightfully ugly to behold: the unexpected apparition seemed to have mesmerized her, for she remained motionless for a few moments; then observing her alarm, I sat down at a distance, and called out the word *water* in Corean, making the sign of drinking; this seemed to reanimate her, and watching a safe chance as she no doubt thought, she abandoned her loom, and rushed out of the yard, cackling at a rate which soon brought the neighbours, civil people, to see the arrival. The web she was engaged upon, was the common coarse hempen cloth of the country, a strong fabric, but narrow like most of the productions of the Chinese loom.

This evening two of our Europeans who had been on a message to the village reported on their return that they found their Worships engaged in administering the baton on a most extensive scale; the recipients were probably those who had been holding communication with us.

May 4th.—Before sunrise this morning we were getting under way and stood out with a light fair wind. The Corean guard on shore, not it seemed, anticipating our immediate departure, set up a loud shout, but we heeded them not, and soon bade farewell to Narwal harbour and Flying-bird Island. About dusk Alceste Island was seen, and night approaching soon hid the Isles of Corea from our view.

Nothing of interest occurred on our return voyage. The wind was fair, the sky clear, and the sea smooth and unruffled. By the afternoon of *Tuesday, 6th May*, we were within 30 miles of Sha-wei-shan, and holding on cautiously during the night, we found the Amherst rocks in sight early on the following morning. Here a calm and ebb-tide detained us till noon; after which with an easterly breeze we enter the Yang-tsze-kiang. Junks and fishing boats are now passing about. One of the Canton men reports to the Capitano that there is a Kwei-shuen (devil's ship) in sight. "Is that a Kwei-shuen", says the latter, bringing out a telescope, forgetful or unconscious of the degrading and improper term used. We pass the *Kwei-shuen*, an English clipper-brig, which does not demean itself by taking any notice of our Flag; the Captain not probably thinking that the "d——d Macao Lorcha" then passing him, carried on board representatives of almost every nation.

But the fresh verdure of the low and level bank is now clear to the eye in striking contrast to the coast we so recently left. Night comes on but with a steady breeze we hold over the tide, and by midnight are passing the Opium Fleet at Woosung. A few hours more, and the first streak of day finds us landing at Shanghai on the morning of *Thursday, the 8th May*, after an absence of eighteen days.

Reader, our voyage is at an end. That a plain and artless narrative of this short trip, written chiefly from memory, and which an indifferent state of health has prevented the completion of before now, should have proved of general interest, I am gratified to believe; we may yet meet again, whether it be on the waters of the Great River,—by the pellucid See-hoo, that gem of Hangchow,—amid the ambrosial scenery of the Tea clad hills,—or the rich luxuriance of the plain, teeming not with milk and honey, but with rice and silk,—or among the golden groves of the charming Tung-ting-shan.

J. M'D.

We copy the following interesting details, from the last number we have lately received of the *Chinese Repository:*—

Paper money among the Chinese: description of a bill.

The use of paper as a substitute for coin has been known in China for centuries, and the uniform result of every attempt made by the government to circulate its paper among its subjects, has been the extraction of vast sums of money from them, and the gradual substitution of worthless paper in its stead; until dearbought experience has shown the people that no confidence can be placed in the goodfaith of their rulers to uphold their notes. The convenience of notes instead of coin in the common transactions of life is, however, as well understood among the Chinese as in any country of Christendom; and if it were not for the trickery which forms a prominent feature in their character, and leads every one to mistrust his neighbor, the use of paper money would doubtless be general. The circulation of promissory notes and letters of credit is very great throughout the provinces, and they are constantly used to facilitate commercial transactions; but this kind of paper hardly comes under the designation of *money*, as it is not a circulating medium.

In many of the large cities of China, notes are issued by banks of deposit on the security of their own capital; they have no responsible connection with government, and their paper circulates only as their credit is good, and as far as the bank is known. Consequently, the knowledge of such paper is generally restricted to the immediate region or city where it is issued, though the limits of its circulation may vary at different times. Of the Five Ports, Fuchau is the only one where paper money is in use, but we are told that it is also well known at Peking, and in some cities in the provinces of Shantung and Honan. The bills issued at Fuhchau are rather larger than Bank of England notes; including the margin, being about 10 inches long and 4 inches wide, but the border which surrounds the bill is both shorter and narrower than the paper. The right margin is covered with various stamps, seals, and written characters, all of them cut in two, the other half being retained by the bank in order to verify the bill when it is presented for payment; from this we infer that the notes are bound in a book when printed in blank, and are filled up for issue as they are wanted.

In one bill we have before us from the Tá-sang or Great Producing bank, the body of the note is printed in blue ink, the filling up is in black ink, and the stamps are in red ink, the whole presenting a singular and rather pretty appearance. The name of the establishment in large letters occupies a separate division at the top of the note. The border of the bill is filled in with the following laudation of "cash:"—

"Seeing that the world has nothing private in it, why then are "square holes" (*i. e.* copper cash) wanted in it? It is that the million may have something on which to depend, for with "the dust" one may even go among the gods. Cash is abundant as water, it is heaped up like the hills; the coin resembles the sky (in roundness), and the earth (in flatness.) When first made (by Tá-kung, B.C. 1120), it circulated through the nine regions, and three officers were appointed to attend to it; which has continued from that remote time to this present affluent age. Who is he (like Wang Yen) that will not talk of pelf, and yet he is not therefore without avarice; but do not those who employ it in life regard it as one of the first of excellent things? If it be passed around among us, all alike find it profitable; it comes and goes as if it flew, and in every place all regard it as just the thing. Like the emperors and kings of ancient days, it handed down its name throughout the circuit of the world; and in the myriads of affairs in human life, every one yields to and honors it as an elder brother. It is spoken about in the ten sections (of the Tá Hioh,) and in half the volumes of Duke Chau's Ritual; and there is nothing in ruling which it will not extend to and tranquillize, nor aught connected with the life of the people where it is not required.

In the border separating the division from the body of the note is this distich:—

"When fair dealing prevails in the world, wealth becomes vast and abundant; in a time of peace, the emperor is upright, and capital is greatly multiplied."

On the border of another bill from the Chíh-hing or Very Trusty Bank, is this sentence which is more relevant that the preceding to its use on a bank bill:—

"When the Nine Prefectures were first marked out, money flowed in vergowing plenty; and for the beneficial use of the country, the device of bills *(chau)* was skilfully adopted. Among the Odes in the Vapory Song, [which says,] "Since we have a heap of money, our hearts are open and sunny." If our hearts (if the hearts) be pure like the sun; we shall depart from all falsehood, and be trusty and honest."

On the right side of the note in the corner is the sentence "a cash note convenient for paying out in the road." The next line reads, "a bill good for paying 800 pieces of copper,"—the last three words being filled in. On the opposite side is the date, "Hienfung, 1st year, 1st moon, 8th day)" (February 8th, 1851.) Then follows the registered number of the bill, which in this case is "No. 1, of the character sin." This character *tsui* is the 84th in the Millenary Classic, and probably is one of a series under each of which a certain number of the notes are registered. Another bill is registered as "No. 56 under the character engraved;" this character is the 548th in the same Classic. This comprises all the reading in the bill, no signatures or place being inserted as in the bank notes of western countries. There are, however, six beautifully engraved dies, stamped on the face of the bill in red ink, which form the principal security against forgers and counterfeiters. One of them represents a lion playing with three cubs and rolling a ball, which denotes magistrates of high and low rank—and whether intentional or not, is a very good lampoon on Chinese rulers. Another is a tripod with the characters for 800 engraved in it; a third is a die containing the name of the Bank, with this sentence surrounding it:—

"When circulated, [money] is called *pu* (to spread;) when passing about it is called *chaw* (a fountain;) and both when circulating and passing, there is no deception; it is round like heaven, and square like earth; at all periods it has been regarded by every one as among precious things."

In the lower left corner is a square die, very delicately cut, having the names of the bank Tá-sang, and of the leading partner Wáng, in the middle. Around it is this couplet in praise of paper money:—

From of old coins have been named 'square holes,'
And they are ever passing here and there;
The needy and easy can safely help each other,
Ten thousand cash can be all valued in one slip of paper.

In the other corner, is a round die of similar fine workmanship, containing a sentence in its border, and the character for *longevity*, in the centre. The manner in which these dies and the filling up of the note, is done, must render it almost impossible to counterfeit the bills. The paper is made from the bamboo, and is remarkably tough and solid. We do not know the number of these establishments at Fuhchau, nor their regulations, or amount of issues, but the citizens are so much in the habit of using the notes, that they prefer them to the cash. The [illegible] of the banks in the Island, in the suburb of Nánsi, and those within the city walls, generally circulate in those districts. When a bank fails, the bill-holders rush to the place in crowds, and pull the building down, thus destroying their chances of getting even a percentage for their notes. The most usual denominations are for hundreds of cash up to a thousand, but some bills are issued for 10,000 cash, or about seven dollars.—*Chinese Repository No. 20, June, 1851.*

Histoire de la Conquête de la Chine par les Tartares Mancheoux. Tome premier, par M. Vojeu de Brunem, B. & P. D. M. *á Lyon*, MDCCLIV.

(Continued from No. 51.)

TRANSLATION.

BOOK SECOND.

In saying these words, he placed one of his hands over the face of his child, whilst with the other, He forced himself to plunge a dagger into her bosom. The Princess partly warded off the blow, without well knowing what she did, and her father quite beside himself, believing that he had struck a mortal blow, withdrew.

After having thus provided, according to his ideas, for the honour of his family, and for the safety of his Sons, it was time that the Emperor thought of himself, and took at last some part, more or less worthy of his rank. This is the resolution he came to. Having fully armed himself, this good Prince who had most certainly neither genius, nor inclination for war, mounted his horse, and sallied forth from the palace at the head of a hundred cavaliers, all Officers of his household, mostly Eunuchs, and as little warlike as their Master. Amidst the frightful tutult that reigned everywhere, since the rebels, after having met with resistance, had entered in still greater force within the City of Pekin, it was hardly possible to distinguish between friend or foe. Thus the Emperor flattered himself, with apparent reason, that He might escape without much difficulty. But Lystching had just seized the nine gates; and so strong a guard was posted at each, that wherever the Imperial Cavaliers presented themselves, it became impossible to make an opening. This determined the Emperor to retrace his steps to the palace.

He had scarcely re-entered it, than he formed another design, more frivolous than the former: this was to draw round his person as many troops as he could; hoping that a numerous escort would enable him to force a passage. With this view he caused the Imperial bell to be sounded*, as if to ask for speedy succour.

The required succour failed to come; in reality no one appeared. Some of the great Mandarins, especially the military ones, fought valiantly in the streets; the Literary men for the most part concealed themselves, unwilling to appear again in public until the storm blew over; a great many of both classes had so well taken their precautions, that they were already at a great distance from Pekin.

The Emperor thus seeing himself abandoned by all those who ought to have flown to his assistance, only thought of ending His career by one of those acts of despair, of so frequent occurrence in this History, the folly and criminality of which is nevertheless so palpable. He took off his warlike accoutrements, went out hurriedly from his palace, and ran like a man bewildered to the top of the hill Kin-shan. There after casting a sorrowful look over the City, he traced on a flap of his robe†, certain Chinese characters, of which this is the purport:

"I had reigned seventeen years, when "a multitude of rebels, after having "ravaged one part of my dominions, insolently attacked me in my Capital. I "willingly recognise it as a punishment "from Heaven, whom my indolence has "provoked. However, I am not the sole "criminal. Many of the Grandees of my "Court are as much or more so than I "am. They have ruined me, in keeping "me in ignorance of the state of my Empire. How dare I appear before my "ancestors? How shall I be able to "endure their just reproaches? O You "who have reduced me to this sad condition, take my body, cut it in pieces, "if you wish it; I am content! But in "mercy spare my poor people; they are "innocent, and have already been sufficiently miserable in having had me for "their master so long."

Such then were the last words of the Monarch. As soon as he had finished the writing, he went into a pavilion close by, took off his girdle, and immediately employed it to strangle himself.‡ The chief of his Eunuchs who had followed him up the hill, signalised his fidelity in a very touching manner. Foreseeing that the Rebels would undoubtedly outrage the corpse of his master, if they could discover it, his first care was to preserve it from any insult. He took off the Royal robes, and went and buried it far from thence, as deep as he could in the earth. If he had restricted himself to these good offices, his duty would have been fulfilled, and he would have deserved nothing but praise. But, unfortunately his zeal overstepped the bounds of duty. After having invested himself in the imperial robe and other decorations of the deceased, he hung himself in exactly the same place as the Monarch had died: thinking to deceive those who would insult the body of the Prince. His precautions were, however, quite useless, other Eunuchs who had observed him, without his being aware of it, discovered the whole mystery the following day to the usurper.

Whilst this horrible scene was taking place at Kin-shan, the rebels advanced into the City, notwithstanding the resistance they met with in many quarters. A mandarin of war, named Hosin, seeing himself forced in the post which he defended, thought that he would still have time enough to secure for the Emperor's person a place of safety, whose dreadful fate he was still ignorant of. He immediately flew to the palace, followed by a small band of cavaliers, all men of courage, and determined to sacrifice their lives in behalf of their Sovereign. But what was the astonishment of all to find the palace abandoned, and in most frightful disorder! Hosin entered first, and having gone without hindrance as far as the Empresses apartment, He there saw that Princess and the Queens, still pendent from the fatal cords; besides a great many other women, who by a feeling of fidelity peculiarly Chinese, would not survive their mistresses. It is more easy to conceive than to express as it requires, all the horror of such a scene.

But what soon attracted the attention of the young warrior, was the daughter of the Emperor, stretched out beneath an alcove, where she swam in her own blood. Hosin thought he perceived signs of life. He advanced with trepidation, to ascertain the truth; and he found to his great delight that she still breathed.

"Ah Madam, cried he, what horrors "in this palace! make haste and fly, the "rebels approach; there is not a moment "to be lost."

"No, No, replied the Princess faintly, "rather assist me to fulfil the wishes of "my father; he mistrusted my courage, "he would, therefore have immolated me "with his own hands, and unfortunate "that I am, I had the weakness to parry "the blow he gave me, finish then, who-"ever you are, in pity finish what my "father left undone. It is He, Mandarin, "it is your master who orders you to do "it: shew your fidelity in putting me to "death."

Hosin was too well advised to commit so horrible a crime, by obeying such unreasonable demands. On the contrary he raised up the young Princess, and having given her in charge to two women belonging to the palace, he made them walk before him and placed her in security, where her wound was soon healed. As the Emperor had promised her in marriage to one of the nobles of his court, this Lord reclaimed her some months after, and the brave Hosin had the generosity to restore her to him.

(To be continued.)

* Without doubt this must have been the larger of the two bells of the Imperial palace. It is difficult to say any thing positive about the bells of Pekin and China. Some attribute to them a fine tone, others say they only produce a kind of humming noise or dulled sound, caused it is said by the clapper which is of wood. The size of these bells is very great.

† According to the opinions of the Chinese nation, the way in which this unfortunate Prince terminated his days, has nothing but what is praiseworthy. Reason, however, discovers criminality in such a course; and even a manifest feature of cowardice: for to shorten one's life, under the impression of a heavy, impending calamity, is evidently to succumb to one's bad fortune, and to fall prostrate beneath the weight of one's misfortunes. To come to such a state of things, there is only wanting much folly or much weakness. A silly woman in a state of desolation, a poor negro reduced to despair, would cut their own throats with far greater hardihood, than either Caio of Utica, or Brutus. Take as examples two illustrious, unfortunate men; whose conduct in this respect was diametrically opposed to each other. This Chinese Monarch, and the celebrated Louis the IX.—The first, assuredly, will excite our pity; whilst, on the other hand, the other exhibits nothing, but what will claim our highest interest. Hoaitong, at Kin-shan, will always be a very little man, while the father of the Bourbons on the contrary, whether a prisoner in Egypt, or suffering under the plague at Tunis, will appear always that which he was,—a hero of the first order.

‡ Nothing at first seems more absurd than this writing of the Emperor on the flap of his robe. But to do away with this pretended absurdity, it is enough to give attention to three points:—1stly, the Chinese Imperial robes were made of a kind of satin or Damask very strong and uniform; 2ndly, that instead of a pen the Chinese make use of a pencil; 3rdly, that the characters of the Chinese language express a word, sometimes more than one, and even an entire sentence. Besides this short discourse of the Chinese Monarch is differently pitiated by the authors who have spoken of the death of this Prince; the difference, however, is only in the words, and not in the substance of the discourse.

We are glad to see that the practical Mr. Cobden, has turned his powerful mind to the following subject; such a mode of a action is far more likely to effect a continuance of solid peace, than all the preaching about it till doom's-day:—

Reductions Proposed.—Mr. Cobden then moved an address, praying that Her Majesty will direct the Foreign Secretary to enter into communication with the Government of France, and endeavour to prevent a rivalry of warlike preparations in time of peace, and to promote a mutual reduction of armaments. He premised that in speaking of warlike preparations, he alluded not to armies, which on the Continent were maintained for the suppression of domestic foes, but to navies and fortifications. He then showed that in France, as in this country, the navy estimates were framed with reference to what the other State was supposed to be doing; the consequence of this policy, he observed, was not only to keep up irritation, but to encourage exaggerated reports of the armaments of the two countries, the increased preparations of each reacting upon and provoking the other. Groundless panics, thus created, had of late years entailed upon England and France an enormous expenditure for superfluous fortifications, as well as augmentations of their navies. Was it not possible, he asked, to put a stop to this rivalry of waste and folly, to agree to a limitation of forces, and thus abandon a policy which was a source of mutual injury? America was ready to adopt this principle. Russia would offer no practical obstacle if France and England concurred; and he contended, that so far from the present time being unfavourable to the experiment, it was most auspicious. He suggested no specific form of action; he only asked that diplomacy should put itself more in harmony with the spirit of the age.—*Home News, June 24.*

The Metal of all others which was that, for which the miner would have pawned his soul; which was alike the aim of the gambler, and the great object of the hard working, pains-taking, plodding man of every day life,—that which till of late years has been so difficult to obtain in any quantity, that every kind of substitute has been adopted to represent its value; at length, in the latter days of the world, like in the time of Solomon, promises to be so plentiful, that every one may possess a reasonable quantity for the seeking it.

These few remarks have been elicited from the recent accounts received, per the *Sydney Herald*, of 25th May last, from which we make the following extract:—

The news from Bathurst on Saturday was fully confirmatory of what had previously been received. Every day fresh discoveries are being made. Mr. Wentworth's Bathurst property is said to be a rich gold-field. As usual the accounts are most conflicting and contradictory; one set of men are unable to procure gold, and write most discouraging accounts; another set are fortunate, and make their £3 or £4 a day, they naturally write letters to their friends which add to the excitement; but amidst all these accounts there is one fact which cannot be denied, that large quantities of gold are daily arriving at Bathurst, and are waiting a safe escort to Sydney, which will, we are informed, be provided within a few days. One party of four is said to have taken out thirty ounces in one day, and a piece of one pound weight has been found. A letter from a gentleman of unquestionable veracity states, that one man with whom he is acquainted, has within three weeks accumulated gold worth £1,600.

The Diggings.—Bathurst, 22d May, 1851.—It is no longer matter of speculation as to whether there is gold in this district. We have seen quite enough to convince us that not only there is gold, but that it exists in great abundance and of the purest quality. This town is literally deserted; servants, tradesmen, and all having gone to the mines, save only those who cannot afford to leave their homes and their property. But the evils attendant on this state of things have been greatly exaggerated in Sydney, for as yet none of the flockmasters in this quarter have suffered from the shepherds leaving for the mines. We heard on the way up that there were three distinct cases of men having left their flocks and gone to the diggings, but we find no such thing has happened. On the contrary, Mr. Reid, the inn-keeper, here tells us that he could have hired ten shepherds yesterday in Bathurst at the usual rate of wages. We are off this moment, for the mines, and purpose being back here on Saturday, when we will start on Monday for Sydney.—*Extract from a Letter by a Sydney Merchant.*

By the *Lydia*, which arrived from San Francisco, in about 44 days, on Saturday last, we have the *Daily Alta California*, to the 6th July, we can only find room for the following extracts:—

Public Celebration.—The disaster of the 22d June, falling as it did, not only upon the material works of our prosperity but upon all the prayerful hopes and re-assured prospects which were fast rescuing our city from the ruin visited upon it on the 4th of May, was a blow that might almost have shaken man's belief in, and his reverence of, Deity. To hope and trust, to strive, and with grateful hearts to make glad offerings and do a patriot's homage—to encounter overwhelming ruin, and be plunged in sorrow and despair, is indeed a fearful thing. Our fair homes were smoking in ruins, our faith was wrecked; our hearts were not with the present, and they hardly dared tempt the future. To time alone, the recovery from this desolation is to be committed. Not under the accumulation of its distresses, upon the ashes of its late awakened prosperity, could our city revive and pay due honors to a day—though that day were dear to every patriot as the natal day of his country's freedom. They could not glorify its return and they would not profane and desecrate it by hollow show and heartless mockery.

Nature.—To all who are susceptible to the charms of nature in some of her moods, this western side of our continent offers a feast of pleasant contemplation. The geologist stands upon new ground, hitherto but little known to his fellow scientifics, where the earths and crusts, the strata and layers, and general conformation of the country will furnish him study, delight and thought, and give him a chance of adding something new to the capital of this comparatively modern science. The mineralogist will find ample room for investigation, food for thought, and subjects for discussion; and developments from the great laboratory not easily reconciliable with many previously conceived opinions and arbitrary rules. But to the florist, California is the parterre of creation, where the primitive spirit of Beauty seems garnished with earth's most pure and beautiful offerings, clusters of flowering elegance, and clouds of floating aroma, that whispers its subtle flattery to the delighted sense.

Or if the more useful, but not less delightful, employment of agriculture in its practical sense, occupy us, no intellect however obtuse, can fail to be delighted with the developments of the great mother. There is something ever new, and always delightful in this employment, to that mind capable of peaceful and quiet enjoyment, and in no land more than in this. Yet how many have gone home to the States and elsewhere, thinking that this country has nothing worth having except its gold, and that is only to be gained at an expense too great. Thousands who have only touched a few points, our windy and dusty city, the tulares and their musquitoes, or the mines and their mud and hard work, have gone home doing nature and our State injustice. Had they travelled through it with hearts open to loveliness and hope, they would have been happier, wiser, and more correct delineators of what Heaven has bestowed upon us.

The Fourth of July.—The sun shone brightly throughout the Fourth, and with the exception of the usual rude wind, the day was pleasant out of doors. Long before the sun's first ray gilded the hill-tops of the West, the advent of the glorious day was made known by the merry bells. Then came old Sol to look upon the seventy-sixth anniversary of American freedom, and his ruddy morning face was saluted by a roar of cannon that awakened all the echoes of the Contra Costa. A detachment of the 1st California Guard, our popular infantry-drilled artillery corps, fired a federal salute of thirteen guns, acquitting themselves very creditably, and from the liberty-pole that graces the Plaza, our national banner was unfolded to wave in the morning air.

The shipping in the harbour never made a grander display of their bunting than when the sun arose on this day. From "truck to kelson," it almost seemed, the vessels were dressed in the colors of nations, signals, pennants and flags of all kinds. • • • • •

Next there followed, and by far the principal feature in the parade, the Boatmen of our city. They were dressed in blue shirts, black caps, belts and pants and white gloves. They bore a number of beautiful banners, appropriately inscribed. One of their boats was trimmed and mounted upon wheels, and in it were seated two little fellows dressed in regatta shirts and caps.

The Draymen turned out in a large cavalcade. They were dressed in blue and black. They made a fine appearance.

The Sons of Temperance assembled in the Plaza, with their banners, and regalia. They also celebrated the day with exercises at the Baptist chapel, where an address was delivered by Rev. W. Taylor.

On the Plaza, after sundown, fireworks of all kinds were displayed, and the popping of "crackers," the hissing of "serpents," the whizzing of "rockets" and burning of "blue lights" and "candles" were incessant until a late hour.

Long before the hour of midnight the drums had ceased to beat, the rockets to shed their "red glare," and the boys to shout their patriotic glee. The various expeditions had returned and the companies retired; the "diners out" had sought their homes, and only the occasional shout or song of some lone reveler disturbed the midnight silence which rested upon the slumbering city. "Not an accident occurred to mar the festivities of the day."

IMPORT CARGOES.

Per *Anne Jane*, from Singapore:—

Bird's Nests,	3	cases
Gin,	210	,,
Ebony,	114.92	piculs
Sandal Wood,	1,019.62	,,
Lacca Wood,	149.56	,,
Planks,	3,716	
Rattans,	443.40	,,
Timber,	88	pieces

Per *Siam*, from Amoy:—

Sugar,	2,400	peculs.
Sapan Wood,	155	,,
Poles,	600	

Per *Heroine*, from Amoy:—

Sugar,	500	peculs.
Sapan Wood,	400	,,
Rice,	800	,,
Pepper,	420	,,
Stick Lac,	30	,,

VESSELS DEPARTED FROM WOOSUNG,

Aug. 24,	Hamille Mitchell,	for London.
24,	John Spencer,	,, Cowes.
25,	Candace, (Am.)	,, New York.
25,	Christian, (Ham.)	,, London.
25,	Nicolai I, (Rus.)	,, W. C. Am.
27,	Nymph,	,, Hongkong.
27,	Calder,	,, London.
27,	Herald,	,, Leith.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consignees.
Aug. 22	Heroine	Sia. bg.	140	King	Amoy	Aug. 16	Sundries	Sykes, Schwabe & Co.
,, 24	Lydia	A. schr	161	Potter	San Francisco	July 8	Ballast	Russell & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
Aug. 23	Hamille Mitchell	B. ship	460	Holmes	London	Tea, &c.	Dent, Beale & Co.
,, 23	John Spencer	B. ship	452	Ledbetter	Cowes	Tea, &c.	Dent, Beale & Co.
,, 24	Candace	A. bark	398	Arquit	New York	Tea, &c.	Bull, Nye & Co.
,, 24	Christian	H. ship	380	Neilson	London	Tea, &c.	Lindsay & Co.
,, 24	Nicolai I	R. ship	560	Lindenburgh	N.W.C. of Am.	Tea, &c.	Augustine Heard & Co.
,, 26	Nymph	B. schr	100	Wilson	Hongkong	Treasure	Dent, Beale & Co.
,, 26	Calder	B. bark	410	Sager	London	Tea, &c.	Holliday, Wise & Co.
,, 26	Herald	B. bark	307	Lawson	Leith	Tea, &c.	Hargreaves & Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Alverton	Aug. 9	B. bark	409	Buckland	Russell & Co.		
Anna	Aug. 10	Du. bg.	300	Kleynenberg	Lindsay & Co.	London.	Early
Anne Jane	Aug. 9	B. ship	357	Fawcett	Smith, Kennedy & Co.	F. or Charter	
Annette Gilbert	Aug. 10	B. brig	283	Chapman	Smith, Kennedy & Co.	F. or Charter	
Ariel	July 25	A. ship	625	Brewston	Russell & Co.	New York	To-day
D. Godfrey	July 31	A. bark	230	Young	Augustine Heard & Co.	Boston	Early
Emily	Aug. 10	B. bark	253	Valentine	Hargreaves & Co.	Liverpool	Early
Euphrates	July 25	B. ship	428	Gowanlock	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	London	Early
Frederick Wilhelm	Aug. 7	Da. sh.	430	Paulsen	Russell & Co.		
General Michells	Aug. 7	Du. sh.	383	Prosser	Wolcott, Bates & Co.		
Green Point	Aug. 20	A. bark	510	Wardle	Holliday, Wise & Co.		
Heroine	Aug. 22	Sia. bg.	140	King	Sykes, Schwabe & Co.		
John Baring	Mar. 28	A. ship	529	Hussey	Wolcott, Bates & Co.	New York	Early
Josiah Quincy	Aug. 1	A. ship	475	Endicott	Augustine Heard & Co.	New York	Early
Lady Macdonald	July 20	B. ship	678	Elder	Mackenzie, Brothers & Co.	London	Early
Lantao	July 15	A. ship	595	Bradbury	Russell & Co.	New York	Early
Lydia	Aug. 24	A. schr	161	Potter	Russell & Co.		
Martin Frederick	Aug. 20	Pru. bq.	595	Schuts	Captain.		
Mencius	Aug. 16	B. ship	509	Penrice	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Liverpool	Early
Menzies	Aug. 7	B. ship	448	Braithwait	Sykes, Schwabe & Co.		
Nerbudda	Aug. 11	B. bark	428	Main	J. M. Smith & Co.	N. S. Wales	Early
Oliver Cromwell	July 22	B. bark	504	Smith	Smith, Kennedy & Co.	London	Early
Olivier van Noord	July 5	Du. sh.	617	Kievyt	Hargreaves & Co.	Liverpool	Early
Panic	Aug. 7	B. bark	460	Howard	Shaw, Bland & Co.	Liverpool	Early
Prince	Aug. 2	B. brig	268	Richards	Lindsay & Co.	London	Early
Propontis	June 28	B. schr	255	Barnes	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	F. or Charter	
Quito	July 11	B. ship	503	Goulding	Blenkin, Rawson & Co.	Man & H. Town	Early
San Benito	July 23	S. brig	125	Dominguez	Russell & Co.		
Sea Witch	July 16	B. bark	336	Gribble	Lindsay & Co.	London	To-day
Serafina	July 16	S. ship	416	Galdiz	Gilman, Bowman & Co.		
Siam	Aug. 11	Sia. bq.	204	Young	Sykes, Schwabe & Co.		
Spec	Aug. 6	B. schr	80	Leitch	Captain.	Ningpo	Soon
Wellington	Aug. 7	A. ship	700	Mayo	Wetmore & Co.	New York	Early
William Jardine	July 12	B. ship	671	Raitt	Blenkin, Rawson & Co.		

RECEIVING SHIPS.

Vessels.	At	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Agnes	Woosung	B. bark	340	Lacy	Pestonjee Framjee Cama & Co.
Bride	,,	B. brig	179	Doble	Cooverjee Bomanjee.
Clown	,,	B. brig	152	D'Bussche	P. & D. N. Camajee & Co.
Emily Jane	,,	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent, Beale & Co.
Folkstone	,,	B. ship	405	Jauncey	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Maiden	,,	B. bark	236	Chape	P. S. & N. M. Lungrana.
Mastiff	,,	B. brig	148	Anderson	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Time	,,	B. sr.	110	*Laid up*	Pestonjee Framjee Cama & Co.
Science	,,	A. ship	388	Roundy	Russell & Co.
Snipe	,,	A. brig	176	Endicott	Augustine Heard & Co.
Swallow	,,	B. bark	343	Thomson	Lindsay & Co.
William	,,	B. brig	130	Duins	Gilman, Bowman & Co.
William the IV	,,	B. bark	176	*Laid up*	Lindsay & Co.
William Hughes	,,	A. brig	250	*Laid up*	Russell & Co.

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

During the Week ending 28th August, 1851.

The weather of the past week continued fine up to the evening of Wednesday, although it has exceeded by 1° 8′ in average temperature the corresponding week of last year; the wind during this time varying from S.E. to S.W. (*vide* Table). Towards the afternoon of the 27th the wind hauled from S.S.E. to N.E., accompanied by a marked descent of the mercurial column. As evening set in, the rain began to fall, while the wind blew in gusts more or less severe, and so continued throughout the night. By nine o'clock of the morning of the 28th, the Barometrical Indication was 29° 18′; the Aneroid descending to 29° 3′; when it was blowing almost a gale. The wind now veered more to the W.; the mercury rose rapidly, the severity of the gusts of wind increasing for the time, up to eleven o'clock, when the weather began to clear up. The mercury stood at 29° 66′ at 3 P.M.

In consequence of the wind, the tide rose very high on the mornings of the 28th and 29th, completely submersing many of the lots of land occupied by Foreigners and flooding not a few of the cotton fields of the Chinese. The wind and rain together must have inflicted considerable damage on the cotton flowers. The average temperature of the week has been 86° 2′; in 1850 it was 84° 4′.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

August.		Barometer.		Aneroid	Thermometer.		Wind.		Rain.	
Day of Month.	Day of Week.	1851	1850	1851	1851	1850	1851	1850	1851	1850
22	F.	30.05	30.18	29.87	92.5	84.5	S.E.	S.E.	0.00	0.00
23	S.	30.05	30.11	29.88	87.5	85.	S.E.	S.E.	0.00	0.00
24	S.	30.01	30.04	29.84	88.5	84.5	S.W.	S.E.	0.00	0.00
25	M.	30.00	29.95	29.82	88.5	86.	S.W.	S.E.	0.00	0.00
26	Tu.	29.93	29.90	29.73	84.	88.	S. by E. to S.S.E.	S.S.W. to S.S.E.	0.00	0.00
27	W.	29.84	29.86	29.59	87.5	80.	S.S.E. to N.E.	N.N.E. to N.W.	0.00	0.00
28	Th.	29.42	29.84	29.57	75.	83.	N.W. to W.	N.W.	3.00	0.00
								Total	3.00	0.00

Shanghae, 29th August, 1851.

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

Season	Congou	Souchong	H. Muey and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk. Total Bales
Year 1844-45,	..	..	..	..	3,036,803	..	..	..	..	..	..	763,824	3,800,627	6,433
Year 1845-46,	8,027,807	610,826	80,583	6,849	8,726,065	927,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,162	481,882	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192
Year 1846-47,	8,957,080	361,348	250,007	11,045	9,579,480	615,096	183,348	747,155	923,087	295,420	149,634	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,972
Year 1847-48,	11,441,440	341,396	50,631	3,571	11,837,038	485,172	255,463	1,065,594	1,385,243	455,572	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
Year 1848-49,	11,163,686	593,322	96,429	..	11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,396	2,760,543	878,671	438,654	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,134
Year 1849-50,	15,422,745	1,125,396	25,300	35,816	16,609,257	556,445	312,409	1,355,042	2,509,543	683,548	337,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	15,237
Year 1850-51,	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	476,824	2,793,876	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

1st July to 30th June	Congou	Souchong	H. Muey and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	10,683,454	44,441	16,911	3,571	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	209,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141	19,117
Year 1848-49,	10,232,449	18,400	85,523	..	10,336,372	117,714	236,034	49,223	803,981	595,496	171,543	1,973,991	12,310,363	15,915
Year 1849-50,	13,057,125	229,503	..	33,986	13,320,614	18,455	114,095	..	137,602	223,607	48,124	546,883	13,867,497	13,162
Year 1850-51,	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	163,983	16,746	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,325

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO THE UNITED STATES.

Seasons	Congou and Souchong.	H. Muey and Pekoe.	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1847-48,	226,636	..	..	226,636	104,267	755,559	122,866	246,009	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787	
Year 1848-49,	614,548	..	1,709	616,257	187,697	1,345,725	121,090	342,421	167,155	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
Year 1849-50,	1,648,829	..	..	1,648,829	181,748	2,298,611	190,753	554,026	466,230	283,511	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
Year 1850-51,	3,690,095	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,959	3,378,296	264,441	1,795,227	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	250

DETAILED STATEMENT OF TOTAL EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE,
FROM 1st JULY, 1850, to 30th JUNE, 1851.

Destination	No. of Vessels	Congou	Souchong	H. Muey and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Yg. Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Bales
Great Britain,	50	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	16,746	163,983	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,323
United States,	20	3,690,095	&	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	1,795,227	264,441	3,378,296	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	250
Australia,	8	551,000	60,330	1,300	600	613,200	2,000	777,100	2,300	..	12,000	2,700	796,100	1,409,300	..
Coastwise,	21	1,694,969	13,310	18,512	..	1,726,791	99,690	204,403	29,900	250,130	38,100	11,370	633,593	2,360,384	1,670
California,	4	39,600	&	..	..	39,600	..	400	16,200	89,600	43,700	7,000	156,900	196,500	..
	103	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	2,793,876	476,824	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243

The above Statement does not include the following vessels loaded for the Continent of Europe, viz., *Adrianus Jacobus, Lively, and Pondicherry.*

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	Congou	Caper	Scented Caper	Souchong	Sorts	Flowery Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Scented Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds	Silk Total Bales
Year 1848-49,	33,877,570	..	1,371,597	1,042,406	294,301	438,480	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,723	3,656,666	8,435,346	47,107,914	17,228
Year 1849-50,	39,552,200	..	1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900	..	2,447,400	45,848,900	18,500	918,500	..	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300	16,134
Year 1849-50, Increase,	5,674,650	..	..	751,694	321,499	..	..	916,369	7,664,192	..	..	..	..	..	1,184,634	..	6,861,386	..
Year 1849-50, Decrease,	..	..	150,097	..	..	220,580	117,183	..	..	99,562	49,287	49,246	993,862	307,623	..	314,946	..	1,094

Note.—Of which three cargoes have been lost, viz., *Glencairn, Sarah Trotman, and Palmyra.*

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN,
FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Congou	Souchong	H. Muey and Pekoe	Sorts	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Grand Total	Silk Bales	Nankeens Boxes	Silk Piece Goods Packages	Wool Bales
July 5	Mandarin,	344	London	380,686	..	..	..	380,686	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	380,686	232	..	..	..
,, 9	Reindeer,	327	Cork	..	..	..	..	231,449	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,442	240,891	..	..	..	..
,, 14	Oriental, (Am)	1003	London	942,000	22,000	13,000	..	977,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	977,000	466	..	..	..
,, 14	Dss. of Lancaster,	463	Liverpool	456,250	..	..	..	456,250	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	456,250	67	..	..	..
,, 17	Androklos, (Dan)	300	Liverpool	363,200	9,800	..	..	373,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	373,000	135	..	..	..
,, 19	Duilius,	327	London	327,718	..	..	..	327,718	..	..	165	2,921	507	1,540	5,133	332,851	138	..	..	145
,, 22	Roman, (Am.)	691	London	..	..	..	..	549,600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	549,600	737	..	..	..
,, 28	Swithamley,	700	London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	785,830	844	..	..	..
,, 28	Emu,	381	Liverpool	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	376,237	..	..	..	..
,, 31	Benares,	523	London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	532,080	284	..	..	..
				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,004,425	2,923	..	..	145
Aug. 4	Magellan,	358	London	251,000	..	32,495	17,000	300,495	..	..	..	2,500	..	9,400	11,900	312,395	689	..	..	..
,, 6	Success,	331	Liverpool	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	383,677	18	..	..	..
,, 7	Ken,	327	Liverpool	222,200	..	..	..	222,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	244,500	90	..	..	..
,, 16	Lord Hardinge,	434	Liverpool	..	..	..	..	486,796	..	..	..	18,500	..	3,800	22,300	486,796	..	..	..	..
,, 20	John Spencer,	452	London	..	..	..	..	505,070	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	505,070	..	..	..	..
,, 23	Ham. Mitchell,	460	London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	496,058	898	1	3	..
,, 24	Christian,	380	London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, 25	Calder,	410	London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	385,773	140	..	..	..
,, 26	Herald,	307	Leith	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	365,154	..	..	..	..
,, 30	Sea-Witch,	336	London	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	254,000	910	..	..	6
				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,745	1	3	6
				..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,668	1	3	151

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